The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1871. NO. 187.

THE WASHINGTON.

Comptroller's Report as to the Condition of the National Banks.

Reasons Given for the Continued Detention of Minister Schenck.

Strong Protest from New York Merchants Against the Pending Subsidy Schemes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The important question of the constitutionality of the cotton tax comes before the consideration in the Supreme Court, on Tuesday. On the decision of this case depends the restoration or refunding of many millions of dollars already paid into the United States Treasury under the law imposing the tax. Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, will be counsel for the State of Georgia, and Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, will be counsel for the United States. The Comptroller of the Currency has just completed a general abstract of the National Banks of the country, exhibiting the condition of the same at the close of business on the 20th of December last. The following details are from the abstract showing the aggregate resources and liabilities of the banks, with the following details:

Loans and discounts, including overdrafts	$
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	
U. S. bonds on hand	
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	
Due from redeeming agents	
Due from other National Banks	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	
Current expenses and taxes paid	
Premiums paid	
Checks and other cash items	
Bills of other National Banks	
Fractional currency, including nickels	
Specie	
Legal-tender notes	
Three per cent. certificates	
Total	$1,251,000,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$
Surplus fund	
Undivided profits	
National Bank notes outstanding	
State Bank notes outstanding	
Dividends unpaid	
Individual deposits	
United States deposits	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	
Due to National Banks	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	
Notes and bills rediscounted	
Bills payable	
Total	$1,251,000,000

A JUDICIARY LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day rendered a decision in the case of Mrs. Surratt and John H. Surratt, Jr., declaring that the act of Congress passed at the last session, which repealed the act of 1867, giving the Supreme Court of the District jurisdiction in the case, is constitutional. This restores the case to the docket of the Criminal Court, and the prosecution of General Ruger can be resumed as soon as the Court agrees to hear the case in full court.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The chief point of interest in Wall street, at present, is the condition of our foreign exchanges, and the effect it has upon the money and the money market. The supply of gold will increase on it May 1, owing to the resumption of specie payments by the Bank of England, and the foreign drain of specie. Our exports this year, in the depressed condition of our foreign exchanges, will show a considerable decrease in the export of goods, will, it is believed, create a deficiency of at least $40,000,000 in our foreign exchanges, which, added to the $30,000,000 of bonds sold in Europe during the past year, will make a total of $70,000,000 to be paid for in gold or its equivalent. This will be a heavy drain on the gold market, but the country can well afford to pay it, and will finally repay ample profit.

—The probability of the appointment of Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, as successor to Rev. Dr. Hatfield, as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, is discussed by the gentlemen officially connected with that church. The Rev. Dr. Cumming says: "Our children are all Scotch, and I should like them to be brought up in connection with the Church of Scotland. They are now to be baptized in one of the Scotch Presbyterian Churches.

—Dr. Punshon, Scotland, a Mr. Stallard, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been invited to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this metropolis, urging them to such conduct as will secure peace and the return of the Rev. Dr. Punshon, who has been brought before the Presbytery. In an interview with a reporter, Dr. Punshon said: "My wish is, as a Methodist minister, to be left entirely free to act as I may deem best, and to be allowed to remain in the Methodist Episcopal Church. I am not a Roman Catholic priest; would gladly, if I could, through the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, wash away the sins of the whole world by my sufferings, but I cannot. I am simply a sinful man, by the power of the Holy Ghost, who is crucified to the world, and the world crucified to me. I am not in doubt, nor in fear, nor in darkness. I have no confidence in myself, but all my confidence is in Him—in Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who died for my sins, and rose again for my justification. I am a poor sinful man, saved by grace, and I am content to go to heaven as he was taken."

—In favor of the use of the Bible as a text-book in the public schools, Rev. Dr. Hall gave his testimony in language of unusual earnestness, which was very carefully reported. He said: "We have the authority of Scripture for asserting the religious character of the Bible, having quoted it as such in almost every argument. "I have always been accustomed to regard the Bible as a book which was not to be hindered in the exercise of their functions by any institution, civil or ecclesiastical, and I have always been accustomed to regard it

Chicago Tribune.

TRIBUNE COMPANY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1871.

THE APPEAL FOR FRANCE.

The meeting at the Opera House on Saturday evening showed that there is profound sympathy in Chicago for the bitter woes which France is now suffering by reason of the waste of war within her borders. It was further demonstrated that this sympathy is felt by a large class of those who are able to express their good will by substantial contributions as well as by kind words. Furthermore, the earnest spirit which is about to be instituted will, we are confident, demonstrate that those generous-hearted Americans who filled the Opera House on that occasion are only the representatives of the greater number who are willing to do by France as they would do done by, were America in such a strait.

If there be any disposed to say that America has been in such strait, and that we subscribed to her needed aid, let the thought be dismissed at once. Compared the inhabitants of the contested region of the late civil war within a tenth part of the territory, double their number, and treble the ravages that were committed, and the wide which would have been committed in case of a foreign invasion, instead of a domestic war, and you then have some conception of the waste and want within the scourged district of France. First, the harvest of last year, through not a large portion of the country, was trampled down, was not raised by the German armies surging over the border, or neglected in the fields by the peasantry who were summoned to defend their homes. Then, of the remaining areas, those which were partially drained to supply Paris against a siege, while the poor remainder was seized and consumed, or wantonly destroyed by the Prussians who advanced to the attack, and quartered themselves on the country which they had conquered.

The result is a state of destitution which those who have witnessed it can few themselves unable adequately to describe. A well-known Chicago gentleman, Mr. Julian Kune, who has just arrived from the Prussian camp at Versailles, mentions many instances of extreme suffering which came under his notice—mothers in rags bringing their children, almost naked, twenty and thirty miles, over the snow and ice (the winter having been unusually severe), and absolutely without food for days in succession. Inside Paris the destitution is even greater than not even the extraordinary privilege accorded by King William, of re-supplying the city with food during only a temporary armistice, is serving the purpose intended, for the simple reason that there is no food outside, and scarcely any money abroad to buy it.

This is the condition of affairs which our merchants and our farmers, who have, perhaps, reaped profits from the previous misfortune of their French-speaking citizens, who have the French-man's proverbial love for his native land and his German population, whose country-men over there have, albeit in accordance with the customs of war, been instrumental in producing this destitution, pour homage and want-hearted people, of what-ever class or calling,—are asked to succor with the means at their command. It is important that not only aid should be furnished, but that it be furnished speedily. The greatest need of all is perhaps at that for immediate supplies of food to be sterling, and feel a pressing need for some speedy remedy in the need of war-ground country; and it is very essential that this should be contributed and forwarded at once, in order to reach its destination in season to be used for the spring planting. The Committee appointed at the Opera House meeting and the Produce Exchange Aid Society will commence the canvass of Chicago to-day, and solicit contributions for immediate application. They are free among the most trustworthy and best known of our citizens, and contributions may be made with the assurance that they will, if in cash, be forwarded within two days, by telegraphic bills of exchange on London; if grain, they will be shipped with the least possible delay. Never, perhaps, was there a time when a generous sympathy was more imperatively called for by human suffering needing prompt alleviation; and never any opportunity to do good dealt with more certainty of their reaching the objects and accomplishing the purpose intended.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The "trial" of Mr. McChesney, or, more accurately speaking, his defence before the full Board of Trade, on Thursday last, presented a sorry record of the way in which the grain business is carried on in this city. It must be borne in mind that this grain is not, generally, the property of the warehousemen, inspectors, or the commission merchants of the Board of Trade. It is, for the most part, the property of the shippers in the interior, or the buyers from Eastern markets, or outside speculators. Upon its arrival in this city it is immediately inspected, and, thenceforward, the owner has no particular property, other than a receipt for a given number of bushels of a stated grade of grain. The value of the grain is determined by the inspection; the property itself cannot be followed, because it has been thrown into bulk with other property in the warehouse. Mr. McChesney states that, in the particular case for which he was suspended, he gave the false certificate of inspection at the request of one of the Board of Directors, who appointed him, and who have since sustained him. He does not stop here, but discloses other and repeated instances of the interference of the Inspection Committee with his duties and those of the Chief Inspector's not consistent with the faithful performance of their respective duties.

He stated that, when he entered office in April, 1870, there were in store over six million bushels of wheat of the "rejected" grade, all of a poor quality. Under the Chemist, their wheat was examined in grade and called No. 4; and then, these lost loads of wheat, consigned to Shannon & Preston, reached here from St. Louis. This was "hot wheat." S. & P. sold it to Munn & Scott, elevator men, and he (McChesney) managed it at No. 2, because it was as good as the other wheat in the elevator. It got hot again in the elevator, and M. & S. claimed damage. The entire case in the case we can Kennedy, interested in the Northwestern Elevator. The Directors paid $600 damage, and McChesney discharged Kennedy, and he claimed that for this he has ever since been persecuted. He was advised to restore Kennedy; but refused because he believed he was dictated to the interests of Munn & Scott; and, consequently, the "appeal case" of Mr. D. H. Lincoln, Chairman of the Inspection Committee, he did reinstate him.

Mr. McChesney declared, and with great truth, that the Chief Inspector required to be enabled to do his duty, the support of the Inspection Committee and of his subordinates; that they had no right to overrule his action or to change the grade of grain without sufficient reason. In the course of "hot wheat" case, the Inspection Committee took no notice of various irregularities in the elevator he had reported. He officially reported the case of some twenty thousand of one elevator as No. 3, which was transferred to and received as No. 2 by Kennedy, in violation of the rules of the Board of Directors in the matter. Instances of this character, in connection with the Chief Inspector, were numerous. Mr. McChesney declared that, if he entered office to-morrow, he would not change a grade of grain, and that he would not be responsible for the acts of his predecessor. He officially reported the case of some sixty thousand of one elevator as No. 3, which was transferred to and received as No. 2 by Kennedy, in violation of the rules of the Board of Directors in the matter.

In September, certain members of the Board of Trade called a Board meeting to consider a hoist and other charges against the Chief Inspector. Mr. McChesney declined to appear before the Board, on the ground that it was not a legal tribunal, and that he was responsible to the Inspection Committee alone. He was then suspended, and the Board appointed a committee to investigate the charges against him. This committee reported that they had examined the books of the Inspection Department, and found that the charges were not sustained. Mr. McChesney was then reinstated, and the Board of Trade, by a vote of 1,000 to 1, declared that they had confidence in his integrity and ability. Mr. McChesney then appointed a committee to investigate the charges against the Inspection Committee, and this committee reported that they had examined the books of the Inspection Department, and found that the charges were not sustained. He

THE DOIS FORTE INDIANS.

Their Number and where they Live—Abuses, Frauds, and Failures—The Council—Character of the People—Means of Subsistence—Superstitions and Religion.

Report of T. L. Riggs to the American Missionary Association.

General C. H. Howard, Secretary A. M. A.:

SIR: In accordance with your desire, I accompanied Major S. N. Clark, United States Indian Agent, on his late expedition for the disbursement of annuity goods and provisions to the Dois Forte band of Chippewa Indians, and herewith present a few facts relative thereto:

WHERE FOUND, AND WHERE THEY LIVE.

The Indians of this tribe that properly come under the jurisdiction of our government number about six thousand persons. During the past thirty years, instead of wasting away, they are said to have increased in number.

About two hundred and fifty of them live apart from the band—some on the St. Louis Reservation, some on the Mississippi, and a few to and about Superior. The remaining greater part live on and about Mt. Lake Reservation. This reservation is about one hundred and thirty miles north from Duluth, and consists of "not less than one hundred thousand acres of land" so elected as to include Mt. Lake—hence its name.

AGENTS, FRAUDS, AND FAILURES.

The treaty of 1855 provided expressly that all annuities for those Dois Forte Indians shall be delivered on the reservation, if practicable. This has never been done. The Indians have had to come by canoe down the St. Louis River as far as the city of Duluth, a distance of over 200 miles, to receive their annuities. They have received their pittance of $5.50 each, year after year, in the same way, making a journey of over 400 miles for $5.50. Their goods have been delivered in the same way.

The white Agent Clark took the goods to Lake Vermilion, at a point forty miles from the reservation. The Indians were called together and the goods distributed. Good feeling prevailed, and the Indians were apparently satisfied to get the goods distributed. But by-and-by they learned, and the Indians were specially grieved to see them given out by equitable apportionment, and not by favor.

It being a part of our plan to explore the reservation with reference to its farming capabilities, we did so. We found the general impression to consist of swamp lands. Near Net River we found a few hundred acres of excellent land, well adapted to farming purposes, and this is almost all the available land to be found of the one hundred and thirty thousand acres. The country is well wooded with pine, birch, cedar, and maple trees. The soil is apparently of good quality. But I see no reason why the slopes may not be raised on it. This being the case, there do have raised and cultivated by Indians as soon as practicable. It is only a matter of civilization, but one of necessity.

A council was called for the selection of "one blacksmith's shop, to be erected and supplied with two hundred dollars; one school house, to cost not exceeding one hundred dollars; eight houses for their Chiefs, to cost not exceeding two hundred dollars each; and a building for an agency house and storehouse for the storage of goods and provisions, to cost not exceeding three hundred dollars."

These houses, with the exception of the agency house, were built, and stand on the west shore of Pelican Lake. They are small log and hewed logs, and shingle-roofed. The blacksmith's shop has never been used. The school-house and Indian houses were occupied for a short time only. This is the result of neglect, for, in fact, the Indians have been shamefully cheated. Almost every article of clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, and blankets were built in the last long winter. Provisions were also issued in the spring. Mr. Frederick Prescott, clerk and assistant to Major Clark, and now President of the Iowa River Council, No. 1, Order of Red Men, of Iowa City, Iowa, has furnished me with the following statement, which he has kindly consented to have published:

During the past winter, the French payers of the city of Iowa have contributed liberally to the relief of the poor, which is accounted to the credit of the city, which is represented to be in a prosperous condition. A large number of families have been cared for, and the poor have been well provided for. The city is free from debt, and has a surplus in the treasury. The Red Men of Iowa City have also been active in the work of charity, and have contributed liberally to the relief of the poor.

ON A MISSION OF MERCY.

On a mission of mercy, Mr. Prescott visited the Dois Forte Indians, in the distribution of the annuities, and reports that they have been shamefully cheated by their agent, and that they have not received the goods to which they are entitled. He found the Indians destitute of clothing, and relieved their wants to the extent of his means. He says:

PRAISES FOR FRENCH.

For French payers of Iowa City, I desire to say that the contributions of last winter, which were forwarded to Red Lake Agency, by Mr. A. Bridgman, a member of the Red Men, were duly received by the Indians, and distributed among the needy. The Indians desire me to express their thanks to the French payers of Iowa City for their kindness.

CONVICTIONS.

Judge Hinchford is now engaged in the United States District Court in the trial of criminal cases against the Ku-Klux. Up to this time he has succeeded in securing the conviction of twenty-two persons, including a Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff, and has sentenced them to the penitentiary for terms ranging from one to five years. The Judge is determined to break up the Ku-Klux Klan, and the prospects are that he will succeed.

HOUSE BURNED.

The residence of Mr. Ackerman, the assistant Postmaster at the Palmetto, on the Fayetteville road, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The fire originated in the kitchen, and was the result of accident. The loss on the house and furniture is about $2,000; no insurance.

THE WILSON-BLAKE CONTROVERSY.

It is the purpose of Senator Wilson, in making and review the purposes of Senator Blake, to write an article in reply to the former article on the late Secretaryship.

THE CELESTIAL CAVE.

Assistant Treasurer Conkling has received instructions to arrange to bring to trial the suit against C. C. Gilbert, well-known as the "Celestial Cave," which suit the government seeks to recover from Gilbert the sum of $100,000 as the amount of taxes on whisky upon which Gilbert never paid.

IOWA.

Celebration Throughout the State in Honor of the Central Road.

GRINNELL, Iowa, Feb. 4.—Our town never had a larger celebration than to-day.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad has just pushed its North and South DIVISIONS at Lone Tree and Grinnell, respectively, to completion, a distance of 100 miles. From Kansas City, in Corro Gordo County, trains were built in the last nine months. Trains were built in the last nine months. Trains have been running to Grinnell for a month. The President of the road, W. H. Hurlbut, President of the Iowa River Council, No. 1, Order of Red Men, of Iowa City, Iowa, has furnished me with the following statement, which he has kindly consented to have published:

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NEW YORK.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The markets are quiet and very strong to-day. Gold opened at 110½, and went up to 110¾ per cent. Money offered at 5 per cent, and closed at 4 per cent. Foreign exchange was dull and heavy. Sterling was offered at 9 per cent discount, with no buyers.

Government bonds were dull and heavy. The Treasury purchased $1,000,000 of 6s of 1881 at 113¾ for coin.

The following were the closing prices of stocks:

Pacific Mail	36½
Western Union Telegraph	37½
Quicksilver	31
Quicksilver preferred	65
New York Central	96½
Erie	19½
Reading	93½
Michigan Southern	83½
Illinois Central	111½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87½
Chicago & Rock Island	103½
Chicago & Northwestern	72½
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	82½
Fort Wayne	91½
Ohio & Mississippi	31½

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest, the

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds OF THE Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

These bonds constitute a First Mortgage, executed to a Trust Company, upon the entire property of the Company, including its land grant of 47,000,000 acres, which will be worth, when the road is completed, at least $10 per acre, or $470,000,000. The Company has also received from the United States Government, for every alternate section of land granted to the Company, Six Per Cent Thirty-Year Bonds, to the amount of $16,000 per mile, for the construction of the road, which Bonds are a First Lien upon the property of the road, and subject to a Sinking Fund.

INTEREST.

The interest on these bonds is payable in gold coin, free of tax, on the 1st days of January and July, at the office of the Company in the City of New York, or at the First National Bank of Washington, D. C.

PRICE AND INTEREST.

The present price of these bonds is 90 and accrued interest in gold, which is equivalent to about 7.30 per cent on the investment. The Company reserves the right to advance the price at any time without notice.

DENOMINATION.

The bonds are issued in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, and are sent by express, free of charge, to any part of the country.

EXCHANGE.

Subscribers will be allowed to exchange their present holdings of Government bonds for the new loan, at the highest market rates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions will be received in Chicago by

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS, 47 SOUTH CLARK-ST. Chicago,

General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Indiana.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

Consumption is a disease that has baffled the skill of the best physicians, and has been regarded as incurable by the profession and the people. Many who have been pronounced by their physicians in the last stages of consumption, and whose friends have been preparing their shrouds, have been restored to perfect health by the use of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia, every Saturday, where he can be consulted free of charge. For a full statement of his directions for using his medicines, see pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Shooting Affray at Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.—Early this morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a shooting affray occurred in the saloon of Jacob Zeller, on Main-st., between Zeller and Frank Hoffman, a clerk in the employ of Zeller. Hoffman was shot in the abdomen, and died in a few hours. Zeller was arrested, and is now in jail awaiting the action of the Coroner's jury. The affair grew out of a dispute between the parties.

UTAH.

The Indians of Utah.

Mining Interests of the Territory.

Projected Railroad and Steamboat Routes.

Movement to Make Corinne the Capital.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 31.

THE INDIANS OF UTAH.

Hearing that Captain J. S. Tourtellotte has been assigned to duty on General Sherman's staff, with the rank of Colonel, reminds me that I intended to say a word or two about the Indians in Utah. Captain Tourtellotte was Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah for about eighteen months prior to reaching the last holiday season, and with his report from that duty the office was closed. There are about 5,000 Indians in Utah; 1,000 to 1,500 Shoshonese ranging in Cache Valley, and eastward; 800 Gosshy Shoshonese ranging from Grantsville to Deep Creek; 350 Weber Utes ranging about Salt Lake City; 600 Pah-Vants ranging about their reservation on Corn Creek, twelve miles south of Pinnacle; 500 Piedes ranging on the Beaver; 1,000 Piedes, ranging about St. George; 1,000 Navajoes and 500 Lake Utes in the southeastern part of the Territory; 1,000 Shoshonese, ranging next north of the latter, and 500 Bear River Valley Reservation, numbering, perhaps, 1,000.

The Bear River Reservation was set aside for a fine country at the junction of the two Bear Rivers, about 200 miles southeast from this city. It is surrounded by high mountains, and much good result. The Indian is fast learning to be a farmer. Corn, potatoes, and wheat have been grown there already, and the Indians are getting quite skillful in the cultivation of them. Captain Tourtellotte reports them as contented, and that they have driven all the Indians of Utah, who have been around the white settlements, to their reservations. Many of them have shown quite a disposition to settle down and become civilized. The Goships last season raised 1,000 bushels of wheat, and a crop of wheat is raised by Chief Walker, the Pah-Vants on Corn Creek reservation, pursuing much the same course. Captain Tourtellotte reports the Indians as some interested; but it would be useless to them to expend much money for them, as it is certain that those who may now be induced to settle down will ultimately be more than compensated by the wonderful condition of affairs.

So far, therefore, as respects the position of the mercantile interest, the condition of affairs is favorable to a healthy business. We think the condition of our manufacturers is also favorable. Perhaps the most remote of all dangers is that of an overproduction of goods. Manufacturers generally show a commendable caution in regard to production, having learned this lesson through a severe experience. The only through a severe experience. The only danger is in the adaptation of the supply to the demand. The moderation was conspicuous last year, and the same commendable self-restraint among manufacturers seems to prevail now.

Beyond what may be due to this caution, prudence, and skill, there is also the low state of the exchanges abroad, especially among the manufacturers of New England and the factories of Europe, that the domestic manufacturer has had advantages in prices, arising from the moderation of wages, which is important, and from the low rates of freight, which is also important, but not as obviating that hesitation about buying which is the result of uncertainty between the manufacturers have had an important advantage in the low rates of raw materials and wages are somewhat lower than they were. The changes in the tariff which went into effect a month ago have reduced many descriptions of manufactures, and on some kinds of goods the reduction is as much as 10 per cent. In order to take advantage of this change, the manufacturers generally drew a conservative line of production of prices of goods before the tariff changes affected, and entered into competition with manufacturers. In its main features, therefore, the condition of affairs in the mercantile interest is favorable to a sound, healthy trade.

The main question, however, is—how does it fair with the great mass of consumers? That condition of affairs which gives so many persons employment at remunerative prices, if checked in any considerable degree, would react upon the supply of goods. We should take it that the condition of affairs of last year's smallness of profits, will be taken into account by manufacturers in their policy which has an obvious bearing upon the future supply of goods and upon values for more facts, and the following extracts from a letter dated Saturday have evidently come when our people must return to their homes, their families, and their occupations, and the reactions and branches of trade which depend upon this class of wants would perhaps do well to look to their calculations. This agricultural class have had a fair year, and at present, during the season and also the consuming world from one end of the country are at work in detail to be gone over. Everything is done with great care and exactness, so as to prevent embarrassment, and keep the success of the business as complete as possible. The Directors were chosen from the board for the year, and no changes in the list are contemplated or anticipated. The following is the list of officers:

President—Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago.
Vice-President—Hon. Charles Hitchcock, Evanston.
Secretary—Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago.
Treasurer—Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago.
Superintendent—Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago.

Directors—Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago; Hon. Charles Hitchcock, Evanston; Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago; Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago; Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago; Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago;

FRENCH FRANCE.

Sympathies with the Suffering People.

Mass Meeting in Their Behalf at the Opera House.

Subscriptions Solicited and to be Received Immediately.

Request Appeals by Eminent Speakers.

A meeting of citizens was held in the Opera House on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the French Protestant Church, for the purpose of expressing sympathy and other assistance to the people of France, who have been rendered destitute by the late war. The meeting was called to order the hour of meeting, Reverend J. Dumont, pastor of the church, stating briefly the object of the meeting, and introduced Rev. Dr. Patton, who was chosen chairman of the meeting, and came forward to the front of the stage, and was received with applause.

James H. Bowen, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. William F. Coolbaugh as Chairman.

The nomination was received with applause, and the Chairman came forward to the front of the stage, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. W. F. COOLBAUGH.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The object which has brought us together this evening is so one of the most interesting that could be presented to the people. I do not think that there is a man or woman in this audience who has not sympathized with the people of France in the struggle which they have been engaged with one of the most powerful nations of the earth, for their liberties, for their homes, for their firesides, for their independence. Their armies have been overpowered by numbers, by suffering, and by the fortunes of war, and they have been compelled to succumb to the victorious arms of Germany. New York, Philadelphia, and all these cities of the East have responded to the call of Washington, and has sent her patriotic sons to the front, and has poured out of her treasury her contributions to the cause of liberty and humanity. Chicago, with her unbounded resources, with her unbounded liberality, has responded to every call that has been made upon her, and now she stands forward to-night to ask you, and to ask me, to contribute to the relief of the suffering people of France. [Applause.] We have been told by the press of this country that the people of France are starving, that they are in want of the necessaries of life, and that they are in want of clothing, and that they are perishing with cold. Now, I am not one to believe all that I see in the newspapers, but I am one to believe that there is a great deal of truth in what I see in the newspapers. [Laughter.] I am one to believe that the people of France are suffering, and that they are perishing with cold. I am one to believe that the people of France are starving, and I am one to believe that they are in want of the necessaries of life. [Applause.] I am one to believe that the people of France are in want of clothing, and that they are perishing with cold. I am one to believe that the people of France are in want of the necessaries of life, and that they are starving. [Applause.] I am one to believe that the people of France are in want of clothing, and that they are perishing with cold. [Applause.]